BOOTH'S THEATER.—" Julius Casar." BOTTS THEATER. "Junio Cesar.

EAGLE THEATER. "Varioty.

FITTH AVENUE THEATER." Pique."

OLYMPIC THEATER. "The Widow Hunt," ctd

BAN FENCISCO MINSTREES.

TONI PASIOR'S NEW THEATER. "Variety
UNION SQUARE THEATER." Rose Michel." WALLACK'S THEATER -" Home."

Association Hall.—8: Reception.
Association Hall.—1:39: Lecture. Dr. John Lord.
CHERESING HALL.—Lecture. J. S. Googy.

Norther of Paris. COLOSSEUM.—" Siego of Paris"
COLLEGIATE CHURCH.—Daily Union Prayer Meeting.
COOPER UNION.—Labor Mass Meeting.
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Election.

Index to Abvertisements.

ANUSEMENTS—9th Page—4th, 5th and 6th columns.
Banking Houses and Bankiers—0th Page—1st column.
Board and Rooms—9th Page—4th and 5th columns.
Buskess Charcis—6th Page—4th column.
Copperation Notices—7th Page—1st column.
Copperation Notices—7th Page—1th column.
Dentisier—7th Page—4th column.
Dentisier—7th Page—4th column.
Dentisier—7th Page—4th, 5th, and 5th columns.
Dentisier—8th Page—4th, 5th, and 5th columns.
Penglen—1th Page—1th column.
Fenniture—4th Page—6th column.
Help Wanted—9th Page—6th column.
Houses and Fakins Wanted—7th Page—5th column.
Ice Cream—7th Page—4th column.
Ice Cream—7th Page—4th column.
Ice Cream—7th Page—4th column.
Legal Notices—6th Page—6th column.
Legal Notices—6th Page—6th column.
Legal Notices—6th Page—6th column.
Legal Notices—6th Page—6th column.
Marries and Metrings—9th Page—6th column.
Legal Notices—6th Page—6th column.
Marries—8th Page—4th column. LEGAL NOTICES—6th Page—6th column.

LEGAL NOTICES—6th Page—6th column.

MARBIE AND SLATE MANTELS—7th Page—4th column.

MARBIELAND CLATTIS—5th Page—6th column.

MINCRELANDOUS—7th Page—4th column; 10th Page—5th and 6th column.

and 6th columns.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—9th Page—6th column.

NAW PUBLICATIONS—6th Page—2d column.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—CITY—9th Page—5th column:
COUNTS—7th Page—5th column; AUCTION SALES—7th

Page—5th column.

COUNTRY-7th Page—5th column; AUCTION SALES—7th
Page—5th column.
SALES BY AUCTION—6th Page—6th column.
SAVINGS BANIS—9th Page—1th and 2d columns.
STUATIONS WANTED—MALES—9th Page—3d column;
FEMALES—9th Page—3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th columns.
SPECIAL NOTICES—6th Page—6th column.
STRANDOATS AND KAILROADS—7th Page—5th and 6th
columns. BIRAMESS, OCEAN-6th Page-3d and 4th columns. Teachers-6th Page-3d column.
To Let-City Property-7th Page-4th column; Brook-Lys-7th Page-4th column.

DARLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum. SEMI-WREELY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$3 per a WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum. Terms, cash in advance.
Address. THE TRIBUNE. New-York.

Persons unable to obtain THE TEHRUNY in any of the trains, boats, or hotels in which it is usually sald, will con-fer a favor by informing this office of the circumstances. Up town advertisers can leave their favors for THE THIBUNE \$11,235 Broadway, cor. 31st-st., or 308 W. 23d-st., cor. 8th ave.

New-Dork Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY, JANUARY 10, 1876.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN,-Count Andrassy's scheme embodied consular supervision in Herzegovina, === Don Carlos had inspected the Carlist lines. ---- Prince Napoleon was opposing M. Rouher as candidate for the French Assembly in Corsica. = Twenty-five thousand insurgent Turcomans were assembled at Andijan. = Upward of a hundred persons were killed or wounded by a railroad accident in Russia.

DOMESTIC. - Senator Bayard of Delaware spoke at an anniversary banquet in Philadelphia, in reply to the toast, "The Federal Congress." = At Milwaukee a new telegraphic invention was tried, and 16 messages at once were sent over one wire. = In the Lord trial the defense rested. ____ Mr. Feek is considered as having the first chance for the Kentucky Senatorship. —— Gen. Ward, referee of the House Committee on Commerce, favors reciprocity with Canada. = In the Kentucky Legislature, a bill to appropriate \$30,000 for the Centennial was met by another, not to appropriate anything until amnesty is declared.

City and Summers, Answers in the Brooklyn Ring suits denying all charges of corrupt collusion and other allegations of the complaints have been served. Some well-informed politicians believe that the Aldermen will probably confirm Gen. Porter as Commissioner of Public Works. === F. O. Boyd & Co. of this city, accused in Chicago of whisky frauds, assert their innocence and demand investigation. ____ It is expected that the letters-missive for the Mutual Council called by Plymouth Church and Mrs. Moulton will be sent out early this week. Gold, 113, 11314, 11318. Gold value of the legaltender dollar at the close, 88 410 cents.

THE WEATHER.-The Government report predicts clouds and rain. === In this city yesterday the day was mild and cloudy, with rain in the afternoon; thermometer, 46°, 51°, 50°.

The Broad-st. firm in this city involved, according to testimony given at Chicago, in some crooked whisky transactions, offers an explanation which attributes the attack to a desire for revenge. The details given amply entitle the firm to a suspension of public opinion till the full facts can appear.

Among yesterday's sermons that of the Rev. T. W. Clark contributes to the discussion on reading the Bible in the public schools. Mr. Clark also treats an allied subject—the Roman Catholic Church in America-with more liberality than is usual in Protestant pulpits, and urges that the good work done by that Church and the improvement that has taken place within it deserve to be studied and appre-

Dr. Leonard Bacon has again succeeded in making his regular course of lectures to theological students of interest to the public outside. His review of the policy of the Congregational Church in disciplining offenders touches directly on most of the issues which are to be brought before the Mutual Council. His argument on the question whether neglect by a church to discipline a member justifies another member in staying away or withdrawing, seems to cover entirely one of the two points on which Mrs. Moulton asks judgment.

Harrisburg presents the rare spectacle of a Legislature meeting without the accompaniment of a lobby. The efficacy of Pennsylvania's new Constitution in preventing the enactment of special laws, is thus clearly shown. Almost equally strange is it to find the legislators comparing notes on economy, and competing as to how much they can honestly save out of their salaries. Hotel-keepers of course do not rejoice; but to many other citizens it seems appropriate enough that something of the frugality of a former period should be displayed in the Centennial year.

In the report of Prof. Ordronaux, State Commissioner in Lunacy, several defects of our present laws for the treatment of the insane are indicated. It is certainly a strange oversight in the statutes that a murderer who is under sentence of death may, if he becomes insane and then recovers his reason, be set entirely at liberty by the operation of the law itself. Further legis ation seems also to be needed to give prompt relief to lunatic patients that are maltreated. Prof. Ordronaux likewise urges a measure that has been already suggested in THE TRIBUNE, for placing some guard over the acts of persons that show aymptoms of insanity leading toward suicide

Since the French Government declared it would support no Bonapartist candidates, the party has apparently moderated its preteninnocence since that memorable disclosure. before they are again taxed a million a year lewest class. The children are sometimes and ceased to disturb the country with Some have made a full confession. Some for the privilege of sending at low rates by left without any cas whatever. Cases have cannot be for the privilege of sending at low rates by left without any cas whatever.

its clamor. M. Ollivier's address is conciliathe disasters of the Franco-German war ever, there is a spirited contest in progress between Prince Napoleon and similar instance can be found of a thief offer-Empress Eugenie. Despite his faults, the all the machinery of the law to defend pos-Prince has better claim to popular support than the Minister, who was in part responsible for the worst blunders committed by Napoleon III.

If the Government is going to help the Centennial at all, it ought to do it promptly. To that extent the Philadelphia gentlemen, who are in Washington urging the Centennial appeal upon Congress, have the whole country at their back. Whether the Government ought to expend any of its funds in such a people to force them to prosecute their own matter is a point about which, as an abstract question, there would be wide differences of opinion. But if such an appropriation is either unconstitutional or inexpedient, Congress has been late in discovering it. The previous appropriations for the exhibitions in London. Paris, and Vienna, would cause a refusal now to appropriate anything for our own exhibition, to stand in a very curious light.

There will be little difficulty in joining issue on the Hempstead Reservoir suit against Kingsley and Keeney begun by the Tax-payers' Association. The answer has been served and the denials of all the main allegations of the complaint are so broad that only proof can settle whether complaint or answer is correct. In the mean time the suit of Kingsley and Keeney against the City of Brooklyn for balances claimed to be due on this Reservoir contract is first to be tried. This ought to give the Taxpayers a great advantage, since it must develop in advance the whole case of the contractors. It would not be a bad idea if Mr. Parsons, as the representative of the Attorney-General, should be associated, in the Tax-payers' interests, with Corporation Counsel DeWitt, and then put forward all the facts collected by him for the benefit of the city as defendant. Then in order to win their claim Kingsley and Keeney would need the unanimous verdict of twelve good and true men, whereas as defendants in the Taxpayers' suit they cannot lose their case if they induce one juror to be of their way of thinking.

THE PRISONS. A visitor to one of our State prisons recently noticed several convicts lounging about, and asked why they were not at work. "They've 'struck," was the reply. This little story, told by our Albany correspondent in a letter which we print to-day, gives the clew to all the extravagance, mismanagement, and disorder of our prison system. It is not long since a convict in Sing Sing was detected in the city by a gang of conspirators, while the manufacture and sale of illicit whisky, running his still inside the prison premises, and selling the crooked product to his fellow prisoners at a dollar a bottle. In another State it has just been discovered that convicts have improved their hours of confinement in coining counterfeit money. A murder in Auburn prison led to the astonishing disclosure that almost every convict was allowed to carry a knife; and we have not forgotten the case of the distinguished prisoner, recently gone abroad, who was sent to the penitentiary for theft and allowed a private secretary to help him take care of his plunder. Consider these incidents in connection with the fact that wardens, keepers, and other officials to whom management of the prisons is con mitted, are known to have frequently conspired to swindle the State, and it is no longer a matter of surprise that while the convicts are supposed to be engaged in remunerative labor the three State prisons return every year a deficit of more than half a million of dollars, and that the State cannot work its own quarries without a loss, even when the cost of maintaining the convict laborers is left out of the calculation. Contractors will not pay the State a fair price per diem for prison hands, because it is impossible to get out of them anything like a fair day's the men, and have exhausted their power when they have induced a gang to march from the cells to the shop without an open outbreak. Industry is not one of the virtues of the Sing Sing curriculum. Half the men therefore are earning a miserable pittance of thirty or forty cents a day-and going on strike when they feel cross or tired-while the

rest are supported in idleness. The trouble at the bottom of these abuses of course is the prostitution of the delicate and difficult task of prison management to partisan politics. That bad practice, which has been understood and denounced on all hands for many years, may perhaps be reformed by the pending amendment to the State Constitution. But meanwhile the actual condition of the prisons demands attention, and now that the canal suits are well under way it is here that the investigations of the reformers should be vigorously prosecuted. The extravagant cost of the present system is the least of its evils. Half a million would not be too much to spend on our convicts if it reformed even a respectable minority of them; but it is a preposterous price to pay for the maintenance of nurseries of crime. The average prison is now a factory of fraud, theft, and ruffianism. The inmates learn there, in the course of their idle lives, whatever wickedness they did not know when they entered. They are taught to despise the law, to look upon its officers as hypocrites quite as guilty as themselves, to shun honest work, to believe that nearly all men get their living by swindling or open robbery, and that virtue consists in not getting caught. We cannot move too soon for the renovation of these sinkholes of iniquity which are spreading moral malaria throughout the community; and if Gov. Tilden can succeed in effecting a true reform here he will establish a new and perhaps his strongest and of minor importance in the spread claim to the gratitude in which honest people already hold him.

THE TWEED CASE. For the last four or five years the struggle between the courts of justice and William M.Tweed thus sent; changes in the rates of postage on has not been to ascertain the ownership of the great fortune embezzled by the chief of the Ring but to determine its possession. From the day when Charles O'Conor and Mr. Tilden lishers "are not primarily governed by traced the stolen money through the bank accounts, and so disclosed the whole process of robbery and the manner of distributing the plunder down to the last cent, there has practically been no denial of the claim of the city. The discoveries of O'Conor and Tilden laid bare the details of the conspiracy, and made low ones, the saving would be about \$1,500, it all as plain to us as if we had 000 a year; and in any case these goods would overlooked the execution of the plot in the private offices of the Tammany chieftains, and been present at the secret meetings which they held with locked doors in the City Hail. Not one of the gang has had the face to plead

tory, although he is so unjust as to ascribe of triple brass, has tacitly admitted the full charge and defied the people to find their to the revolutionists. In Corsica, how- remedy. In the whole history of modern criminal prosecutions we doubt whether a ex-Minister Rouher, who represents the ex- ing no defense to the indictment, but moving

session of the stolen property. The new action begun by his attorneys last week transcends the insolence of all his previous devices, and is probably entirely without a parallel in the records of any respectable court. It is a suit against his prosecutors to punish them for failure to recover what he has stolen; against his accomplices who turned State's evidence to compel them to restore the money of which he keeps possession; against the city authorities and the counsel for the witnesses; and in effect against the witnesses to prevent them from testifying. Brought in the name of one of Tweed's bondsmen, but by Tweed's counsel, its real purpose, its fraudulent and obstructive character, are so plain that it is a question whether any legal subterfuge will give it a standing in court. The spectacle of an escaped contumacious prisoner using the law to harry the officers of justice is one upon which the bench surely cannot look with patience; and if this suit should ever come to trial it would be little else than a disgrace to American society. Whatever may become of it, however, it

will be well to note that the complaint makes

a series of admissions respecting the Ring

conspiracy which have never before been put into words by Tweed's counsel. It is alleged, as the basis of the action, that Keyser, Garvey, Connolly, Ingersoll, and Watson entered into a conspiracy to defraud the city and county "by fabricating and "procuring payment of pretended claims against the city and the county," such pretended claims being " some "times wholly false and sometimes grossly "and fraudulently exaggerated." Now as these are the transactions in which Tweed was the central figure, and as the confessions and other testimony which show the existence of the conspiracy between these men also show that Tweed was the principal actor in it and the receiver of the lion's share of the proceeds, the acknowledgment, considering the source from which it comes, must be regarded as insolence so stupendous that it almost rises to the sublime. Perhaps from William M. Tweed this was to be expected. But the decent, honorable portion of the community will be carious to know by what code of ethics Mr. Field justifies his share the proceeding. We have him in now stating in open court that the property in litigation was stolen from at the same time he is aiding the leader of the gang to prevent the city from recovering that property, and for this service he is taking his pay out of the stolen money. If a leading member of the New-York bar can place himself in such a shocking position as this without losing caste, the morale of the profession must have fallen to a depth which few of us suspect. The meanest criminal is entitled to the aid of counsel in presenting whatever can be offered in his defense, even in saving him, if that can be done honestly, from merited punishment; but there is no principle or professional privilege which justifies a lawyer in helping a confessed thief to retain peacession of the stolen goods.

PEOFIT AND LOSS IN MAIL MATTER.

A pamphlet has been recently issued from the Government Printing Office, containing a letter to the Postmaster-General, written by George S. Bangs, Superintendent of Railway Mail Service. It provides a series of valuable statistics to show the cost, revenues, and comparative profit and loss of carrying the different classes of mail matter. These estimates are presumably based upon returns for periods previous to the operation of the present postage law respecting The keepers have little control over third-class mail packages. Pending the discussion of a change in the present rates of postage on this class of mail matter, the publication is timely and will assist in obtaining a clear notion of the interests involved. Superintendent Bangs also offers his own views upon the subject, and supports them by arguments drawn in part from the statistics.

Government has a monopoly of carrying the mails, and has deprived its citizens of the right to this business and its possible profits. That fact alone puts the Government under obligation to carry the mails at or under their cost Bangs mentions some of the use which the carriage of the mails should subserve, and concludes that its primary service is to disseminate private and public intelligence; its secondary purpose, to promote trade and commerce. That proposition might not be so easily defended as the subsequent one, that the business should be conducted with reference to the greatest good to the greatest number. The profit and loss are very anequally divided among the different classes of mail matter; letters and postal cards yield a profit of over \$4,000,000; newspapers, magazines, &c., sent to subscribers, are carried at a loss of nearly \$7,000,000, and all other matter, known as "third class," at a loss of more than \$4,000,000. The discussion is on the rate for the third class, which was doubled by Congress at its last session. This class includes (1) pamphlets and transient publications; (2) unsealed circulars; (3) books and book manuscript; (4) a great variety of miscellaneous things, of which samples of imerchandise make the largest distinct division.

Mr. Bangs's suggestion is to restore the old rates to Nos. 1 and 2 of this third class, and leave all the rest at the present high rates Nos. 3 and 4, he thinks, are, compared with other mail matter, of benefit to few people of intelligence. As this is not very evident in respect to books, he makes a special argument about them. It is briefly this: few books are sent by mail; the local dealer is deprived of a profit on those them do not affect the prices of such books; only book publishers profit by low postage on books, and the pub-"a desire to disseminate intelligence." Of the portion of third-class matter which Mr. Bangs proposes to leave under the old high rate, books, &c., form about two-fifths. If we assume that the same weight of merchandise, books, &c., would be sent under high rates as nearly clear the expense of their carriage. That the present rate on third-class matter is unwise and exorbitant so far as transient publications are concerned, few will deny; but the wishes of the public should be consulted

have fled. Tweed alone, lifting up his front mail bulbs, seeds, rattlesnakes, canary birds, and miscellaneous merchandise in general.

> WEALTH AND THE WANT OF IT. A young graduate of Yale has obtained newspaper notice during the past few days through no fault of his own, but from the fact that he has fallen heir to an annual income of \$10,000, and when he shall have reached the age of forty he is to have full possession of \$9,000,-000. No doubt many a young fellow in the college who has had tough work to pay for his tuition looks at him with envy, and wonders why Fate is so unequal in her favors. If any of us out of the experience of middle age should try to convince the envious boy that there was another side to the story, that poverty had also its advantages, he would doubtless remind us of the story of the drowning man who saw Noah sailing away triumphant n the ark and comforted himself with shouting, "Go on with your old tub; I'll have a boat of my own!" He pictures the modern Aladdin always steeped to the eyes in a golden bath, enjoying the exquisite delight of simply being rich. Now the fact is, nothing

dulls the sense of pleasure like possession. The woman of absolute beauty s usually less vain than the village belle with her one good feature; the lad who finds his name in the papers for the first time carries the scraps about in his pocketbook, and gloats over them, while the man whose reputation is world-wide is only bored by his notoriety. A great wealth once possessed soon becomes un fait accompli; a necessity, perhaps, but not a delight; the intoxication of mere ownership could not, except in the mind of a miser, last many weeks. After that, the poor lad who has been in mortal terror that he could not meet his quarterly bills, and who finds that his earnings cover them with a margin of five dollars of spending money, will have keener actual pleasure in that five than his lucky comrade in his showers of gold, who by this time is thinking of the something he has nothealth, perhaps, love, public distinction, the

friend who is dead. "Philosophy," says the poor student, "is well enough; but I should be willing to exchange it for the money," and with the majority of Americans he nurses the morbid craving for wealth, and harps on the pleasure, power, and position it commands. Now he has not the noney; he has or can have other advantages. Surely the wisest plan is to face the facts and weigh his own good fortune against that of the simply rich man; to overstate or understate neither, and to discover whether Fate be really is unjust to him as he thinks. It is to be remembered first that vast fortunes can bring n only a certain percentage of personal comfort or luxury. An Astor or Rothschild can ive in but one house, eat a certain amount, wear a prescribed dress, and usually the man worth half a million of capital surrounds himself with as much personal luxury as the man whose early income equals that amount. The great mass of a colossal fortune is usually invested n ways which remove it from the daily handling of its owner. It flows in the great arrents of trade; it is regarded by the posessor as a something apart from himself-a weight to be carefully carried and given over to his heirs. If he wore it, like an Indian rajah, in tiaras and necklaces, or went about like Prince Esterhazy sowing pearls from his coat, it would seem to pertain to him personally and to enter into his daily pleasure. Another certainty is that, no matter what his capital may be, the demands upon him will more than double the interest. His millions may be tied up so as to yield but small returns in ready money, but the public will require of him contributions to city enterprises. to charity or religion, commensurate with the full amount, and denounce him as miserly if

he does not pay it. Putting all this discomfort aside, it would be folly to deny that money is power. The simply rich man commands a certain kind of prompt deference from fashionable society, from his business colleagues, from his grocer and his bootblack, which will not be paid to a shabby coat, no matter what culture or piety s buttoned up in it. Our poor young fellow, however, would do well to look into this deference and find whether it be the best kind or not. It is prompt, but it is not sincere. If your millionaire is mean or ignorant or disconest, fashionable society and grocer and bootblack know it at a glance and sneer as they bow. It is vulgar homage paid by vulgar minds to a common thing. It is noticeable, too, that it wholly disappears at the man's death. No man of great wealth has been remembered for a year in the history of this country unless, like Girard, Astor, or Peabody, he took means to keep his memory green by an act of liberality. The men who have changed the destinies of the country, who have molded its thought, who are held now in the hearts of the people as finer and higher types of humanity than themselves, were not in a single instance men of great wealth, nor did they make the accumulation of money their leading

"But these," says the poor lad, "were excep-'tional cases. I have not the material in me to 'make an Emerson, a Jefferson, a Lincoln." He has material to make at least an intelligent, industrious lawyer, tradesman, or mechanic. In any of these cases, with steady work and real ability to improve the chances open to every man, he ought to command in a few years a yearly income equal to the interest on a handsome invested fortune. He has the comfort of knowing too that no fall in stocks nor a Black Friday can take his capital away; and while he comnands as much actual spending money as hough he had large vested interests, he is less likely to find his temper, character, or manners impaired by vulgar adulation or his own arrogance. He declares that he wants thousands to give away to help the poor, asylums, etc. Does he give away his dollars freely? Does he use his influence to the uttermost for the poor! If he does he will be sure to know that they are in the hands of a Helper more able than himself, and that in that country to which he is going money cannot enter, but character, temper, and charity are enduring

The charitable world was a good deal alarmed a few days ago by the introduction of a bill at Albany epealing the existing law, in so far as it applies to his city and Brooklyn, which broke up the Chilren's Nursery on Randali's Island, and a similar estitution in Kings County. It seemed impossible that anybody acquainted with the real facts of the case could have been willing to father such a measure, and we are glad to hear now that it will be abandoned. The condition of the children in these nurseries was recently exposed in the report of the visitors of the State Charities Aid Assointion, and it is enough to say that it showed them to be moral and physical pest-houses, and a positive disgrace to our civilization. The nurses in charge frequently ignorant and incapable, and their assistants are convict women of west class. The children are sometimes curred in which nurses and helpers have all got drunk together. No proper precautions are taken to prevent the spread of contagious diseases; infected clothing is not properly washed, and there is the grossest negligence with regard to nearly all the hospital appliances. The result is that children brought in for the cure of trifling ailments often contract loathsome diseases, which disable them for life. Anybody who tries to have children sent to such places in their present condition, incurs a responsibility which we are sure few legislators, if any, would be willing to face.

The Mayor did no more than justice, in his recent nessage, to the remarkable change for the better in the management of the Corporation Counsel's office. Under the old régime special counsel was hired in addition to that which the office provides; \$100,000 was appropriated for this expense, and that sum fell short of the bills for it by \$120,000. The city rushed into litigation without inquiring whether the suits could be successfully defended. "All that," says the Mayor, "has now been changed." The law by of the city is so much better managed from first to last that two-thirds of its cases tried during 1875 were won. More than double the amount was recovered and paid in the past than in the preceding year for penalties on violations of ordinances; and the appropriations for the department for 1876 are about a fifth less than for 1875. This is a very pleasant record for tax-pavers.

Preparations seem to be making for the establishment of a new Naval Station at Port Royal, and the purchase of land, erection of repair shops, wharves, &c., without the authorization of Congress. The Naval Committee of the House will do well to give this matter immediate attention, and we trust that steps will be taken to ascertain whether anybody has recently speculated in land in the neighborhood of that port. A Washington dispatch informs us that a number of vessels have been ordered from northern harbors to Port Royal, lest in case of emergency they should be found frozen up. Pray since when has it been customary for the harbors of New-York and Norfolk, for instance, to be closed in Winterf

So true it is that we do not know half the wonders of our own country till we read of them in the writings of the Intelligent Foreigner! Here is M. Jannet of France, for instance. He has published book on "Les Etats-Unis Contemporains," a cutting and uncomplimentary book, and he cites as an example of the demoralization of American society the case of a schoolmaster who allows a girl for misspelling a word to be kissed by the boy who ques tions her. M. Jannet adds (and the corollary iquite as true as the story) that in consequence of this punishment all the girls have forgotten their orthography, white the boys have made remarkable

The clamor of Messrs. Fort and Cason and their admirers in Washington about the "boys in blue," is sheer demagogism, which will disgust nonmore thoroughly than the real soldiers whom it is intended to cajole. The men who went through the war are not gudgeons, and will not thank the repre sentatives in question for their noisy and ill-tir advocacy. The Washington screnaders, who called out this latest display of blatant nonsense, and are presumably the same able-bodied roysterers who re ently coupled Boss Shepherd and the school ques tion, visited the White House on Saturday night and obtained a few words from the President; but Mr. Blaine, unfortunately, was not at home.

The refusal of Gov. Tilden to interfere in the case of Edward S. Stokes will command almost universal approval. The penalty awarded this prisoner was ridiculously inadequate to his offense, and there is no reason whatever why any part of it should be remitted. It is getting to be almost as difficult to punish a homicide in New-York as to recover stolen goods. Whenever we do secure a conviction, at least let the sentence be rigorously executed.

PERSONAL.

Doré has completed a series of illustrations d Coleridge's " Ancient Mariner."

Mrs. Polly Jerome, New-London's "oldest t," is 98 years old, and has 98 descendants.

The Hon. David A. Wells will preside at the approaching annual meeting of the American Social

Mark Twain has been so harassed by the horse-car poetry," which started in THE TRIBUNE and and a long run with variations in the press of the country. he has written an article abou Mr. Henry Irving, the London actor, has sued

the publishers of the comic paper Fan for libel, because of an article describing his representations as demoral-izing, since they had "canonized the cut-throat" and "nessasinated the assassin." Prof. Swing was offered the editorship of

The Independent last week, The Chicago Tribune has good authority for saying, but though the terms were tempting, his engagements with the new church were such that he could not think of accepting. President Seelye has made a public statement

of the financial condition of the new female college at Northampton, Mass. The trustees have thus far made the income derived from the \$187,468 gift of Miss Sophia, smith and the \$25,000 contributed by Northampton ever the buildings and current expenses, so that the original total of \$412,468 remains substantially intact; not they now estimate their productive funds and roai stars at \$525,000. Mr. Charles Dudley Warner says of the Ger-

mans: "They are gross feeders; of course you do not expect, in traveling, to see the best specimens of a na tion's breeding, but the German reputation for boorishcas is universal, notwithstanding the acknowledged im-covernent in manners which more travel and intercourse the more polished matters have produced since the war-the mobile tables at least two always are the public tables, at least, you always see the handling their knives in the most danger James Blanchard, the precocious little repro-

bate who has been personating Charley Ross at St. Albans, received a grand ovation when he reached his home in Milford on Friday. A correspondent of The were crowded, and his weeping mother chaped the little liar to her bosom, and promised not to whip him. He dropped a tear or two himself, but, on the whole, was comfortably happy, especially as his St. Albans keeper, Mr. Rugg, wants to adopt him."

Mr. A. Bronson Alcott read a paper in Boston last week on "Personal Purity," in which he said he could conceive of a life that would lead down to that of the ape. Intemperance and its attendant evils, and vice m various forms, lead downward to a condition little if any better than that of the ape. Thus could be seen the facet of vice on the countenance. Impure literature was sapping the life of young men. In olden times mothers made a practice of reading books before they were put into the hands of their children. It was not safe to allow ands a practice of reading books before they were put to the hands of their children. It was not saie to allow the young to read all that was put in the newspapers or were portions to be omitted. It was in cessary to a rataniment of personal parity to practice restroin, hich was religion. Parents, in requiring obedience of eler children, should do so by example and kindness, fleatimes the parent needed punishment as much as eachlid. Walter Burlingame, a younger son of the

ate Minister Burlingame, was reported wounded by the dynamite explosion at Bremerhaven, and afterwards his name appeared on the list of killed. Both reports were entirely erroneous, although it is true that he did receive severe injuries by an accident occurring about the same time. He intended to sail on the Mosel. Shortly before the explosion, however, he was making an excursion to Detmold, when the horses he was driving took fright at Detmold, when the horses he was driving took fright at a passing train, and threw the carriage down an entoackment. He was taken to Bremen as soon as possible for treatment. Meantime the dynamite explosion had occurred, and those collecting the manes finding his name on the passenger list of the Mosel, and finding him also wounded, naturally placed bin in the list of the dynamite victims. He is now out of danger, although his complete recovery may yet require some months. His mother and sister sailed in the Celtic on Saturday to Join him. LUCKNOW, Jan. 8 .- While the Prince of Wales

and his party were out on a pig-sticking expedition to day Lord Carrington met with an accident by which his confar some was broken.

PUBLIC OPINION.

A dispatch from Washington indicates that Chicago will probably be selected as the locality of the National Republican Convention next Summer. This is the proper thing to do.—[Chicago Tribune (Rep.)

What a hard-hearted man Mr. Blaine is! Why, Mr. Davis never did him any harm! Indeed, le is not accused in the South of having done the "life of the nation" any irremediable injury.—[Richmond Diagotch (Dem.)

Gov. Hendricks of Indiana having said more, when less meaning, than any other great American states-man, is shead as the Democratic candidate for the Presi-dency. If his party propose to evade the rugged issues,

he is the man for the occasion.-[Cincinnati Commercial We do not hesitate, after a careful perusal of its more important points, to pronounce Gov. Tilden's message a very sole and exhaustive state paper, and one that will be time and again referred to between now and the meeting of the National Convention.—[Richmond Whig (Dem.)

wing (Pein.)

Mr. Lamar will utter no extreme words and do no extravagant act, from which Republicans can make party capital. He is scholarly and self-poised, and alms to take take a statesman's views and to act so as to compet the respect even of those who differ from him.—

[Utlea Herald (Rep.)

Mr. Blaine almost instinctively strikes at the

Mr. Blaine almost instinctively strikes at the weak point in the armor of the opposite party. As a prominent champion of the Republicans, he bears his monors generally, and discharges the ditties incumbent on him with a viçor and power acknowledged by his political antagonists.—[Boston Transcript (Rep.)

In the Ohio House of Representatives yesterday a resolution was adopted against the third term. The vote was most emphatic, standing 87 to 15. That is not a fair expression of public sentiment in this State upon the question. Not more than one in every hundred are in favor of the third term.—[Totedo Blade (Rep.) Mr. Blaine illustrates anew his provoking

capacity for failing just short of statesmanship. One fly makes the obstment of the apothecary to sink. The name of one man singled out for continued proscription in an act of general annesty destroys, utterly, the moral value of the national elemency. It is strange, almost incomprehensible, that so bright a man as Mr. Elsine should not see this, and the reason of R.—[Springfleid Republican (Ind.)

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Iowa Legislature meets to-day, and one week from to-morrow will begin to ballot for a U. S. Sen-ator. The Republican caucus will probably be held some vening toward the latter part of this week. The various aspirants all claim that they are sure of success. Some estimates place. Gen. Belknap aboud, others say ex-Scuator Harlan leads, and others that Gov. Kirkwood is as good as elected now. It will require 56 votes in the caugood as elected n cus to nominate.

Congressman Wheeler has some friends up n Vermont as well as in Maine. The Rulland Herald, ernelly ignoring our senior Senator, says if the "can A. Wheeler now appears to be the strongest man," and adds: "If Mr. Blaine and Gen. Bristow, who are now most prominently named, and either of whom we could most heartily support, should not prove to be available candidates, it would not be strange if Mr. Wheeler should be the coming man."

Minister Washburne's letter has accomplished the object for which it was probably written-it as started a lively discussion over his merits as a candilate. Of course nobody who has examined it carefully his nomination are few, it is noticeable that there is no outspoken party opposition to him, the general Republican comment agreeing with this remark from The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle: "It is at least proper to say that he would be a candidate worthy of the suffrages of the people, in the event of his obtaining the Republican nomination."

The colored citizens of Iowa are in favor of a third term. They held a Convention at Oskaloosa ou Tuesday, and adopted the following resolution: "We believe that the modest patriotism, the carnest purpose, sound judgment, practical wisdom, incorrigible integrity, and illustrious services of President Grant have en-deared him to the hearts of the American people, and that his reflection will be a great national blessing. We will ever hold sacred in our memory the mans of Gen, U.S. Grant, for his deverion to freedom and inflexible in-tegrity in meting out exact justice to all men, irrespective of race, color, or condition.

Gov. Chamberlain in a published letter speaks thus of his opposition to that noble pair of rascals, Moses and Whipper: "Personally, I claim no merit for my reand Whipper: cent action. I did no more than any right-thinking man in my place must have done. But I am deeply grateful proofs which every day reach me of the approval of my fellow-citizens. The recent judicial elections in the first, second and third circuits, cannot be telerated. They warn us that the hard-carned triumphs of long cen-turies are arain in danger; that we must combine again to turn back the becoming tide of corruption and in-competency which will, unchecked, rise over our whole trate."

There is no telling in what department of enterprise any member of our diplomatic service may turn up next. The latest development of the kind comes from Peru and reveals our Minister there, the Hon. Francis Thomas, a high tened and thrifty pawnoroker. The Cumberland Times of Maryland gives the facts. Mr. Thomas lent Solomon Migel \$3,000 in October, 1873, at 18 per cont interest, and took as scenrity a pearl necklace, a diamond brooch, a solitaire diamond, and other jewelry. In February, 1874, he advanced Juana Wulmen \$2,000 on the same rates and took in pledge two diamond rings. in March, 1874, he advanced \$1,000 more on some more diamonds. The piedges have been forfeited and the pawnbroker now wishes to sell them. He has applied to a court for permission to do so, and recites in his peti-tion the preceding tacts.

Col. McClure was less sanguine of the success of the Centennial appropriation on Friday night than he was a few days before. He had no doubt of its passage by the Senate, but was anxious about its recepion in the House, for this reason: "The Centennial ap propriation will be reached just after the debate on the Amnesty bill, and I am not entirely free from fears that it may find the House in an unfavorable temper for its consideration. This is now the only visible peril the Centennial bill has before it, and I hope that it may be everted. Mr. Ran fall and Mr. Bisine are both extrest friends of the Centennial bill, and the sentiment for amnesty is almost, if not entirely, universal in the House. I still trust that Mr. Elaine will accept the advice of his carnest friends and not persist in pressing the issue he has proposed. If he shall do so I regard the success of the Centermial bill as fully assured."

The new spirit of independence in The Baltimore Gazette is leading it to speak of the Democratio brethren with exceeding disrespect. It says: "There are a couple of score of lunaties in Congress wearing the Democratic uniform, and about an equal number of editors in various sections of the country, into whose heads t seems impossible to beat the idea that a paper dollar is not as good as a gold one, and that the only way to make the country prosperous is to give it an honest currency and a fixed standard of value." The Gazette continues If these men have their way in the next National Con cention we might as well make no nomination at all. Even Grant, unpopular and objectionable as he is, would ertainly sweep the country against any soft-money canthey are not willing to accept and stand by the cardinal hetrines of the Democratic party they had better leave

The impression grows stronger every day

that all attempts to pledge the delegations to the National Republican Convention from various States in favor of local candidates who have little or no hope of seing nominated are simply third-term movements in disguise. This charge has been made against the Conkling movement in this State, and it is significant that none of the journals advocating that movement have seen fit to deny it. The charge has also been made against the Morton movement in Indiana, and when called upon directly to say whether it is true or not, The Indianapolis Journal dodges the point by saying that is bolieves Morton will be nominated, and does not feel called upon to have a second or third choice until be is disposed of; also, that it will support the nominee of the Convention whoever he may be. The Cincinnati Commercial says there is semething approaching an understanding that the Ohio delegation will express a preference for Gov. Hayes, and it wants to know it the Hayes delegates are for Grant for a second choice, because "there is a powerful, subtle, sneaking influence at work in various States, under various names, for Grunt, and it means mischief. There can be little doubt that The Commercial's suspictous are well grounded. The Albany correspondent of The Utica Herald

has been sounding the Republican members of the Legislature on the question of the Presidency. He finds the third term has no friends, and that the movement for a pledged delegation is not much better off. The existenco of an active third-term movement in the State is generally admitted. Both Mr. Blains and Secretary Bristow have many friends, and soveral men who think the party will be stronger with a Western cambidate arein favor of Minister Washburne. Speaker Husted is in favor or Secretary Fish, as are several other members. Congress man Wheeler is held by many to be the coming man, and in concluding his summary the correspondent says! A member from Northern New-York showed ms a letter just received by him from Washington, in which it was stated that Mr. Wheeler's name grew in popularity at the stated that Mr. Wheeler's name frew in popularly at de-capital every day, and that he is there believed to be the most popular Republican throughout the Southern State. I heard no other names mentioned by members or set-ators as possible candidates. Ex-Senator Morzan sena-to may no friends among them, and Senator Conking is regarded by no one as a candidate for the nomina-tion.

THE DEPENSE RESTS IN THE LORD TRIAL BUFFALO, Jan. 9 .- In the trial of George D. Lord yesterday the following witnesses were sworn for the defense; Oliver Cornell, James R. Bellows, and Wilham R. Seward; as also John M. Riley, John Howell, and George Chambers of Buffalo, H. B. Ransom of Grand Island, Richard D. Cole of Monroe County, Henry S. Jay of Leroy, Members of Assembly : and L. L. Lewis of Busof Leroy, Members of Assembly; and L. L. Lewis of Saffalo, and Francis S. Thayer of Troy, Senators, all members of the Legislature of 1871, of which Lord was also a member. The lestimony of these legislators was that Mr. Lord had not spoken to them during the session of 1871 in relation to the bill for the relief of John Hand. The defense rested. Adjourned until Monday.